THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 23. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MEETINGS LIST, Aug. 20—27.

Friday, Aug. 20th.

Piggott St., 8 p.m., Mr. Johnson.
Beckton Rd., 8 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Thomson.

Sunday, Aug. 22nd.

Victoria Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier and others.

Monday, Aug. 23rd.

Lesbia Rd., 8 p.m., Mr. Lynch.
"Peacock," 8 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay.
Dock Gates, 8 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Tuesday, Aug. 24th.

Salmon Lane, 8 p.m., Rev. C. A. Wills.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mrs. Walshe.

Wednesday, Aug. 25th.

Chrisp St., 8 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
Ford Rd., 8 p.m., Miss Mary Phillips.

Thursday, Aug. 26th.

175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m.
124 Barking Rd., 8 p.m.
53 St. Leonard's St., 8 p.m.

Friday, Aug. 27th.

Piggott St., 8 p.m., Mr. Lynch.
Beckton Rd., 8 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mr. Johnson.

Sunday, Aug. 29th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mrs. Cyon.

SUFFRAGE CLUBS. Poplar, 20 Railway St., 8 to 10 p.m., Wednesdays and Fridays.
Bow, 400 Old Ford Road, Mondays and Fridays 8 to 10. p.m.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or back to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, will become more frequent and more urgent as the summer advances. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

Will you send us a maternity outfit?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS.

High prices increase the need for our restaurants. At the same time the high prices make it harder and harder for us to pay our bills. Will you help?

OUR FACTORY.

Always buy your toys and shoes from the E.L.F.S., because we pay a living wage. Latest price lists may be had on application to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

CLOTHING STALLS.

Our stock of clothing is getting low. Will friends send us some more?

Mothers and children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway Street, Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's Street, Thursdays 2.30 p.m.; 55 Fife Road, Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

REGISTRATION SUNDAY.

QUEEN'S HALL CANCELLED.

The Queen's Hall was definitely booked for the Joint Demonstration on Registration Sunday, August 15th, so long before as July 29th, and we at once sent off a cheque to pay for the Hall.

But on Wednesday afternoon, August 11th, a letter was received from the proprietors, Messrs. Chappell, stating that they would refuse to allow us to use the Hall, because they did not like our posters. They objected to the words "Votes for Women" and "No Compulsion," as calculated to give rise to a disturbance.

We tried to overcome their objections, and offered to insure the Hall against damage, or to deposit a sum of money, which they might claim if their lawyer and ours should agree that any loss or damage had been incurred.

Up to Thursday afternoon we believed that their objections had been overcome, but an interview with Mr. Boosey then revealed the fact that the root of the objection to our meeting was that it was a free meeting, and that people from the East End were marching to it in procession.

This, Mr. Boosey and the other proprietors felt to be derogatory to the status of their Hall in the eyes of well-to-do concert goers.

Thus, at the eleventh hour, we were obliged to seek other accommodation for our Demonstration.

The uncertainty of the weather and the fact of the very long march from the East End made it important to secure a hall, where our marchers might sit with a roof over their heads. At first, the position seemed hopeless. Some of the halls were engaged; the managers of others had to apply to the L.C.C., or the Lord Chamberlain, for a license; and the time was too short for this to be done.

But at last we secured the Portman Rooms, and though many were turned away we managed to squeeze in upwards of 1,000 people.

THE MARCH from EAST to WEST

BY GEORGE LANSBURY.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and all her co-workers in East London deserve the whole-hearted thanks of every working man and woman in the country for the splendid Demonstration and Protest Meeting of last Sunday. Other societies, such as the United Suffragists, some Trade Unions and the British Socialist Party all helped, but without the dogged determined enthusiasm of the East London Suffragettes the whole proceedings would have been impossible. The refusal of "Queen's Hall" at the last moment was enough to break the spirit of any but the most determined, and then Sunday with its succession of tropical thunderstorms! When I left home at 2.45 I was certain we should not march, that nobody would come out. Miss Norah Smyth, however, met us at 400 Old Ford Road, blew all our fears to the winds, pointed to the sky, and declared: "Yes, of course we shall march!" And so we did, it was a long trudge. Nearly three hours on London streets is no joke, and yet we were all cheerful and gay. No one grumbled. The Police, from Superintendents to Constables, were ready to help and give a word of cheer. The crowd on the pavement *should* have marched in the procession, but, as it was, the crowds behind the banners grew in numbers all the way up. The Poplar contingent at Gardiner's Corner made a brave show, headed by Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Scurr, Mrs. Drake and many more. The Meeting itself was one of the finest I ever attended, some speeches I shall never forget. Sylvia Pankhurst, Robert Williams, Evelyn Sharp and R. L. Outhwaite, M.P., were all great, but it was the close, eager, tense enthusiasm of the audience, which carried me and everybody else away.

Our resolutions were carried without dissent, which was a marvel, for the audience was not selected, whoever wished to attend could do so. Men in khaki and sailor clothes put up their hands with as much enthusiasm as the rest.

Now for the future! There is great danger ahead. Registration is an accomplished fact, but Lord Northcliffe and his friends are not satisfied. They want to get conscription or compulsory Military and Industrial Service. Every woman, young and old, must be made to understand what this means. It means soldiers at ½*d. a day*, as in Germany, France and Russia. No allotments, no allowances, no pensions. The conscriptionists don't like paying for the War. Most of those who are yelling for other people to go and fight are over military age, and being too old to fight, are also too mean to pay. War is a horrible business anyhow, but, as we are in it, the least we can do is to pay the men properly and take care of their loved ones and also care for the wounded and sick, and the widows and orphans. But this will cost money, and the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News*, and their proprietors, don't want to pay, they want a cheap conscript army. Besides this, they want industrial compulsion, so that all workers may be put under military discipline and can be shot or imprisoned if they ask for more money. These same people don't object to the poor being robbed by coal owners, food merchants, landlords and others. Food has gone up so that when you spend 20s. you can only get 12s. 8d. value for it, compared with 12 months ago. This is *not* because of the Germans, but because of the greedy avaricious monopolists. Then the Government itself, Parliament, the Judges and all the possessing classes, are feathering their own nests. One ex Lord High Chancellor has taken nearly £150,000 in about 18 years, and is now still drawing £5,000 a year pension. Others are getting the same. Ministers pool their salaries, so that each draws over £4,000 a year. Lord Curzon holds an office for which there is nothing to do, it is called a sinecure, and in order to give him money a salary of £2,000 a year is voted. Lord E. Talbot, who is only a whip, (a useless and degrading job) is paid £2,000 a year. There are lots of jobs like this.

On top of all this, they now want to tax tea, sugar, cocoa, currants, and wages—all for what? Just to enable the rich to escape their burdens.

The women of East London have sent their men to fight. Those of us who hate and detest war, know that these men must be armed and fed, and whilst the war lasts, we shall all do our best to see that this is done. But we won't help the robbers, who at this moment are robbing the wives and dependants and the poor and the weak in East London and elsewhere! Therefore we say to all women: "join your Trade Unions, join the East

(Continued on page 303, col. 2)

"MISCHIEVOUS" LIBEL (?) BY THE "DREADNOUGHT."

In our issue of August 7th, under the heading "Records of Disgraceful Sweating," we published accounts of the wages and conditions of a number of firms; amongst these appeared the following paragraph:—

> Messrs. Maconochie, at their East London works, pay women 13s. 9d. for "trucking." The women have to push trucks weighing 75 lbs. and 50 lbs. The hours are from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

We have now received the following letter from Messrs. Maconochie's solicitor, and it will be noted that we made a mistake in saying that the hours are from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., as they are from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.:—

"5 and 6 Clement's Inn, W.C.
"*August 12th, 1915.*

"Dear Madam,—The attention of my clients, Messrs. Maconochie Bros., Ltd., has been called to a serious libel published in the issue of your paper, called the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, of the 7th inst., under the heading 'Records of Disgraceful Sweating.'

"The suggestions made therein are untrue, and are calculated to do my clients considerable injury.

"The work in question is quite easy and requires little strength.

"The trucks are run on level factory floors for very short distances.

"13s. 9d. is the recognised Government rate of pay for women for a 55-hours' week for the work which was, until recently, done by boys' for considerably lower wages.

"The times worked are from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on five days, and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, which, after deducting statutory meal times and voluntary allowances makes the working hours 52 per week.

"If overtime is worked my clients pay for it.

"In these circumstances I am to ask if you will at once publish a complete retractation and apology.

"You will, perhaps, agree that it is a pity you did not make enquiry before publishing your **mischievous statement.**—Yours truly,

"(Signed) FREDK. J. PERKS."

In accordance with the solicitor's request we apologise for **any misunderstanding** that our paragraph may have caused.

* Boy labour is becoming scarce.—*Editor of the* WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Mr. A. M. Maconochie, managing director of Messrs. Maconochie Bros., Ltd., the proprietors of Pan Yan Pickle, is making a "generous" gift of eau-de-Cologne to various hospitals and troops. Why do they not begin by being just, not *generous*, to their employees?

MINE OWNERS DOCTOR BALANCE SHEETS

The Government has vaguely said that it will tax extra War profits, somehow and some day.

Whilst the Government is allowing month after month to pass without doing this, and is piling up heavy debts for which we shall have to pay, the coal owners and other great profiteers are devising ways and means of saving their War profits from any taxation that may be put on.

The Main Colliery Company of Glamorganshire, which is connected with the great Coal Owner's Association has doctored its balance sheet, so as to show a tremendous fall in its profits, although coal prices are booming.

(Continued on page 302, col. 3).

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.

EAST LONDON BRANCHES.

BOW BRANCH meets at the Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., 8 p.m., every Tuesday. *Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. M. Lansbury.

BROMLEY BRANCH meets at 53 St. Leonard's St., 8 p.m., every Tuesday. *Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. McCheyne.

POPLAR BRANCH meets at 20 Railway St., 8 p.m., every Tuesday. *Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Drake.

WEST HAM BRANCH meets at 55 Fife Rd., 8 p.m., every Monday. *Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Millo.

EAST HAM BRANCH meets at Essex Hall, Wakefield St., 8 p.m., every Monday. *Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Thompson.

WALTHAMSTOW BRANCH meets at William Morris Hall, 3 p.m., every Thursday. *Hon. Sec.:* Mrs. Bush.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

FOR THE

"WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT."

Displayed Advertisements:
5s. per inch.

Classified Advertisements:
Minimum for 12 words 6d., ½d. a word after.

The

Woman's Dreadnought.

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AGENTS:

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Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

Vol. II. No. 23.—Sat., Aug. 21st, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

KEEP UP THE DEMAND.

Sunday's Demonstration was a great success, in spite of the heavy rain and the cancelling of the Queen's Hall; but our work has only just begun. We are arranging to hold another Demonstration on Sunday, September 12th—two days before the meeting of Parliament.

We must begin working for that at once, and make it the biggest and most enthusiastic we have had. Whilst working for the next Demonstration, we must continue to increase our membership and the circulation of our paper.

Who will get six new members for the Federation each week?

Who will get six new readers of the paper each week?

All around us are friends who believe in the things that we are struggling for. We must make active working members of everyone of those friends.

All around us are people who realise that things are not as they should be, but cannot make up their minds as to what is needed to put things right. Those people are waiting for us to come to them. We must put a copy of our paper into their hands, and persuade them to come to our meetings.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

POSTPONED AGAIN!

Mr. Lloyd George has been exceedingly dilatory in fulfilling his promise to receive the E.L.F.S. Deputation in regard to the employment of women under the Munitions Act.

It will be remembered that after three weeks' correspondence, a Procession to Parliament, and a long wait at the Munitions' Office by the Deputation of nine on Tuesday, July 27th, Mr. Lloyd George sent a verbal promise by his secretary that he would see the Deputation on Friday or early in the following week.

On Thursday we telephoned to the Munitions' Office, and were told that Mr. Lloyd George would see us immediately after Bank Holiday. On August 4th we wrote asking for a definite date for the interview, and Mr. Davies, the secretary, replied that Mr. Lloyd George would communicate with us on his return from Criccieth, where he was spending the week end.

On August 10th we wrote again asking for the date, but received no reply.

We then waited till August 16th, when we wrote to say that, as no date had yet been appointed, we should present ourselves at the Munitions' Office next day.

On arriving we found that a policeman is now in evidence in the doorway, and that a Waiting Room and Enquiry Office have been added, but business-like treatment of people who come on important matters is still lacking.

After a two-hours' wait, and much argument, we succeeded in seeing Mr. Davies, who convinced us that Mr. Lloyd George was ill in bed, and said that he had again promised to see us on his recovery.

THE CRY FOR PRUSSIANISM.

Mr. Harold Cox, one of the deputation of bankers that waited on Mr. Asquith, writes in the *Sunday Times* for a "War Charge on Wages," and suggests that employers "deduct the value of another stamp representing the tax due from the wage earner to the State." He bids us follow the example of Prussia where, he says, taxes begin on incomes of £45 a year.

If we are fighting "Prussianism" why should we adopt the most objectionable practices of Prussia?

STILL ANOTHER 10 PER CENT.!

A notification from the War Office states that the members of the United Tanners' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland have agreed that the maximum prices they will charge for future sales of leather suitable for Army accoutrements, saddlery, harness, etc., until November, 1915, shall not exceed an advance of 10 per cent. on the whole hide on prices current during the first 14 days of May last.

But the May prices were too high! Once again the Government allows those who are charging too much to decide what the charge shall be!

THOSE PERPETUAL DELAYS!

The mother of a soldier, making application at Hull for £1 out of a workman's compensation allowance, said that she had received no separation allowance in respect of her son. Judge Lock: "Why not? Are there not associations who look after these things?" Mr. Payne (representing the woman): "There are all kinds of associations but they do not seem able to hurry up." The judge made an order for an additional 5s. a week.

That is our experience too, and yet the House of Lords postponed the War Pensions Bill, complaining that the "excellent work" of the S.S.F.A. was not sufficiently recognised by their having only one representative on the Statutory Committee.

John McArthur was pronounced an outlaw in the Edinburgh High Court on August 16th, for receiving stolen jewellery and absconding when on bail.

Outlawry, or the putting of a person outside the protection of the law, has been considered obsolete for many years past. At one time an outlaw might be knocked on the head and killed by anyone who cared to do it, but later on, only an outlaw who defended himself or ran away after capture, might be killed.

The passing of this old and barbarous sentence on this man shows us with what disproportionate anger the Courts still regard the theft of property, as compared with cruelty to human beings! Outrages on little children are but lightly punished by our judges and magistrates.

There was a big exodus of Irish harvesters from the Lothians on Saturday, in consequence of the registration. Farmers are just on the eve of commencing harvest, and unless these men can be induced to return to work operations will be placed at a very serious disadvantage.

These men realise the dangerous power over the workers that the National Register gives.

The *Daily Chronicle* published the following answer to a query as to how to fill in the register form: "Fifteen Years of Age."—Your parents are not dependants; we should imagine that you are dependant if you are earning 8s. a week.

But how are the women working at Vickers' in Sheffield for 8s. a week to describe themselves?

MINE OWNERS DOCTOR BALANCE SHEETS

(Continued from front page)

This has been done quite simply:

(1) By declaring that "considerable expenditure is required in connection with additional ventilating machinery, safety lamps, and electrical and other developments at the collieries," also that "a large sum will shortly be required for renewal of plant and works."

(2) By setting aside £17,000 for these purposes.

(3) By deducting this sum *before* striking a net profit, instead of *after, as in previous years.*

Thus a profit of £21,700 is brought down to one of £4,700, and no doubt many other ruses have been adopted to reduce the apparent profit of £21,700.

The average profit made by this firm during the last ten years was £14,700. In 1911-12, the year of the coal strike, the profits fell to £300, but, as there is a dividend equalisation fund of £25,000, the company paid 6 per cent. on ordinary shares, even in that bad year.

This year, to cheat the tax collector, no dividend is declared on either preference or ordinary shares, though, only twice, according to the company's own balance sheet, have its profits been greater than they are this year!

The only answer to this sort of jugglery, is to nationalise the mines.

If it be true that improvements to the value of £17,000 are needed in this mine, the law in regard to safeguards for the workers must have been disregarded hitherto in a most flagrant fashion.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., writes in the *Daily News*:—"I know about a firm of leather merchants which in nine months of their financial year, 1914-15 (only six of these being War months), *more* than *trebled* their profit for the whole of the previous year, and quadrupled their profit for the year before that. I know of one armament firm which at the very moment it was higgling with its women belt machinists over a wage of 2½d. an hour, published a balance sheet showing *disposable profit* amounting to £1,241,845. We have the published case of a metal company which for the financial year, 1914-15, more than trebled its profit as compared with 1913-14. Another firm of armament engineers increased its profit from an average of just over £200,000 to £521,000 for 1914-15. Or take the case of spelter, a commodity essential to modern warfare. In June, 1914, the price of spelter was £21 a ton; a year later it had advanced to £115 a ton, an increase of 500 per cent."

With regard to coal Mr. Anderson quotes the case of "hard cobbles," which was sold at 32s. per ton last winter, although 16s. 7d. was the contract price covering all charges.

"As compared with pre-War prices the Government have often had to pay an extra 2s. a yard for khaki cloth. In shipping, also, a golden harvest has been reaped, the owners of tramp steamers and trading vessels being particularly favoured. At one period the freightage for grain from Bahia Blanca rose to 62s. 6d. and 67s. 6d. per ton as compared with 12s. 6d. before the War. And, of course, there was the case of the Cardiff milling firm, whose profits in the first year of War jumped up to £367,865 as compared with £89,352 for the previous year."

It is especially important to draw the attention of the Government to these facts, and to demand again that there should be an end to the possibility of such huge profits. The workers are called upon to make sacrifices, and *are* making sacrifices, whilst these firms are reaping a rich harvest. Let there be an end of "patriotism" if it only means making fortunes out of the misery and hardship of others!

The cotton manufacturers at a Manchester conference refused their weavers' application for a 5 per cent. War bonus, on the plea that conditions of trade would not warrant them in so doing.

Yet the manufacturers are so busy that they are crying out for child labour.

MORE RECORDS OF SWEATING.

Mr. T. E. Naylor told the audience at the Portman Rooms that a girl in short frocks checked his ticket when he was travelling to the Demonstration. She worked from 2 p.m. till 1 a.m., 70 hours a week, for 22s.

The National Union for Insurance pays women 10s., 12s., and 14s. a week; hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; and obliges them to work overtime for 3½d. an hour, out of which they must buy their tea.

Waring and Gillows are paying women 3½d. an hour for tent-making—men get 9d. While these rates of pay prevail it seems incredible that a large army of people volunteer for this work, and by so doing help to keep wages at this miserable level.

The Liverpool Victoria Insurance Company are employing women canvassers to replace men. The men were paid 30s. to 35s. a week *and* commission. The women are getting the commission without the wages!

The clerk to the Grimsby Guardians states that a certain firm advertised for fruit pickers, saying that they would earn from 15s. to 25s. a week, with everything provided for them. When a girl accepted the work she found only a stable and some straw to sleep on. She earned 3s. 10d. for three and a-half days' work in one week!

The Manchester Women's War Interests Committee reports that women of the district are doing for 10s. a week, work that was done by men for 29s. to 45s. Also that girls of about 19 years are engaged upon brass filing, time fuses, and other heavy bench work for 11s. 6d., including bonus, for a 48 hour week. Women are doing armature winding for 15s. for a 53 hour week. Other women get from 15s. to £1, the average being 17s. for work on shells for which men were paid up to 45s.

In the midlands women are filling shells for 3d. an hour.

At Joseph's, in Bethnal Green, girls earn 15s. a week at joinery work.

Charles Leetham, 23 Bartholomew Close, E.C., gave two young ladies half a dozen blouses to make at 4½d. each. When the work was returned it was found fault with, and the firm refused to pay for the blouses.

"I have applied for all kinds of work and failed to get it; I have no means without work, and I can battle no longer" was the message left to her landlady by Jean Harris, aged 45, single, whose body was recovered from the Thames. At the inquest it was stated the deceased had been trying to procure work since January without success.

Two farthings was all the money found on her.

It is reported that two ladies, one a colonel's daughter and the other a captain's wife, are working as conductors on the Portsmouth Corporation tramcars, and that they give their wages to charity. It is said Portsmouth has now 30 lady conductors and 25 postwomen.

When will financially independent women realise that by taking on "jobs" out of mistaken patriotism, they are acting in a most criminal way? Such sad cases as Jean Harris's are partly the result of the hysterical rushing into the labour market of people who can take lower wages than they can live on, because they have private incomes.

We once again advocate the necessity of providing the needy with work, before opening the labour market to colonel's daughters and others, who give their wages to charity!

America is arranging a big Meat Trust, which the New York Press says: "Means American control of the greatest single industry, aside from agriculture, in the Argentine; and it means, when considered together with the fact that the American packers are establishing themselves powerfully in Uruguay and Australia, that a world-wide meat interest under American management is in sight."

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

(Continued from front page, col. 3.)

London Suffragettes," and to all men: "join your Trade Unions, and organise, organise, organise, to defeat the *Daily Mail* and its campaign for enslaving the people, a campaign which simply aims at getting cheap soldiers, in order to preserve the power and property of the rich."

Mr. JOHN SCURR'S ACCOUNT.

A weekly paper stated that Registration Sunday would be a day of national truth telling. The scribe who wrote these lines was writing better than he knew, as he would have discovered if he had been in the Whitechapel Road during the afternoon.

A procession was slowly wending its way westwards. Not a big procession; not composed of high and mighty ones; but simply made up of working women and men, who bore on their faces and in their clothes the marks of the grim struggle against poverty and misery. Yet, although the press photographer was not in evidence, and although the newspaper saw "no copy" in the gathering, it was of great importance to the thinking observer. For the procession was in reality a page out of the book of English history.

Liberty and Freedom are supposed to be the watchwords of the British race, yet on the banners, which the processionists bore, were fierce challenges of this comforting belief. "Down with Sweating and High Prices," said one. "We Refuse to be made Compulsory Blacklegs," declared another. "No National Service under Makers of Private Profit," said a third. Liberty seems very far off when women need to carry such declarations through the public streets.

Why did these women refuse to be blacklegs? The answer came on another banner:—

BABIES DYING

(from Mr. Walter Long's figures).

6 months, Sept.—March.

1911-12	... ...	Nearly 49,000
1912-13	... ...	Over 47,000
1913-14	... ...	Over 49,000
1914-15	... ...	Over 50,000

6 months' increase, 1,180 dead babies.

EAST LONDON FOOD PRICES.

	Pre-War. s	d		Now. s	d	
Bread	... 0	4½	qtn.	0	8	qtn.
Sugar	... 0	1¾	lb.	0	3½	lb.
Tea	... 1	4	lb.	1	10	lb.
Coal	... 1	2	cwt.	2	0	cwt.
Best	...28	0	ton	35	0	ton
Stove	...20	0	ton	29	0	ton

One's thoughts travelled far—to Flanders, where men were being killed and maimed; it is said, for Liberty; and then down the back, mean streets, where the working women live, to the babies dying at the rate of over 50,000 in six months. Liberty, indeed! The only Liberty was for the shameless profit-mongers, who wrang out of the poor the prices for their food, named on this banner.

But it will be said women must serve the nation in its need. They are quite willing. One banner declared "We are Willing to Work at a Fair Wage." A plain, straightforward declaration, and one that no reasonable person could object to. And along came the banner again declaring the naked, unpalatable truth, that women were being asked to serve, but at a price which was unjust:—

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK
(Government Contracts).

Sheffield Munitions—
Men ...26/- and upwards.
Women...8/- to 14/- (and 1/- bonus)

Sheffield Electroplating—
Men 32/-
Women 12/-

Leeds Clothing Factory—
Men on strike in Cutting Room against Women getting one-third wages.

GOVERNMENT PAY TO WOMEN REPLACING MEN AT THE FRONT.

Civil Service Clerks ...21/- to 25/- (Men 31/6)
Civil Service Typists and Routine Clerks ... ... 18/- to 20/-
Post Office (Telegraphs) 13/- to 22/-
Post Office Bonus to Women—half Men's Bonus.
Censor's Department, £2 to £3 (Men £3 to £5).

TRADE BOARD RATES.

Confectionery Trade—
Men (22 years and over) 26/- and upwards.
Women (18 years and over) 13/- 52 hours week.

Shirtmaking—
Women over 21 (after 1 year's employment) may now claim 3½d. an hour.

N.B.—Unskilled Casual Labourers get 5d. an hour.

It would be a veritable mockery to call this National Service. Freedom alone was given to exploit, to sweat, to starve.

Never, perhaps, has a more sweeping indictment of our social system been presented to the eyes of Londoners than this procession presented. At every turn women are treated as slaves. They are the down-trodden and the oppressed. As housekeepers they find that the profiteers rob them by extortionate prices; as mothers they find that bad housing and other evils robs them of their children; as workers they discover that employers fleece them by paying them low wages. Beaten back at every turn, further and further enslaved, in this land of liberty and freedom.

Yet as one watched the procession, with all its pathos of lives passed in brave struggle, a stern note of determination asserted itself. Old women, middle aged women, young women marched along, trudging through the mud, physically weary, perhaps because of the long road, but borne up by the spirituality of their ideal.

Here was a new England in the making. An England which was determined to sweep away robbery and exploitation. An England willing to serve the nation, but determined not to serve the profit mongers. Other banners asserted the right of women to be admitted to citizenship, and demanded the weapon of the vote, as one of the instruments which would help them in their struggle.

Said the writer, I have already referred to "Men in thousands will write themselves down as useless." To-day each one of these will virtually proclaim: "I am a parasite." The processionists had written down a different story. "Here we are," they cried, "a band of workers. We are the makers of the nation. We toil in misery and pain. We will have it no longer. Make way all you parasites, all you makers of profit, you oppressors of the poor. You have had your day. For us the future; for us the dawn; for us a new, a great, and a noble England." This was the message that the banners bore. At one and the same time a challenge and a hope.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

BY MRS. LEIGH ROTHWELL.

There could be no shadow of doubt in the mind of anyone present at the Demonstration in the Portman Rooms on Sunday as to the real live feelings of the big crowd gathered there. Demonstration, so the Dictionary tells us is the "expression of the feelings by outward signs." Judging by all the signs—the long march from the East End, in most uncertain weather, of workers who for the most part are always tired, who are never rested as each new day dawns to fresh toil; and by the splendid enthusiasm and ready response in the hall, the feeling regarding those wrongs they had come to protest against, was painfully real—of the sort that is not content merely to protest, but intends to carry protest into effect.

And that always seems to me a signal difference between the Trade Unionists and the non-Trade Unionists. The Union men grumble at their grievances, but don't stop at that. They get up and do something—strong in the knowledge that their Union has given them the power to do things, if they choose to use it. The non-Unionists grumble and do nothing. But, for the most part, men have been content to get better wages, better houses, better conditions, for *themselves*; but they have not thought that having their Unions and the powerful weapon of the Vote behind them (without which their Unions would be of little use) that it was their duty to help the weak, to help women also to organise and to help women to get the Vote.

And now, having kept women out of their Unions, they will have—if they do not bestir themselves—a very serious matter to grumble about. "As a man sows, so shall he reap," and having fought for himself alone, lifting no hand to prevent the exploitation of women in the sweat shops, resting secure in man's superiority; he has himself to blame if now he has to reckon with the undercutting of women, and is confronted with the danger of his standard of wages being lowered by the enormous influx of underpaid women, into what were hitherto his exclusive fields of labour.

Everywhere we go we come across most glaring instances of unequal pay for women.

There are women in a tent factory doing precisely the same work as men (and according to well-authenticated reports, turning out as much work), receiving 3½d. per hour, as against 9d. an hour for men.

In another factory there are men and women cutters at the same tables, women getting 18s. 6d.—men 35s.

There are girls in munition factories who have taken on men's jobs and are getting 2½d. an hour, where the men had 6½d. There are little girls making suit cases, previously men's work, at which after being there a year, they earn (day work), with overtime and war bonus of 6d. per week, 7 to 9s. a week—the hours being 12 hours per day.

In jam factories girls are being put to men's work, pushing trolleys, and get 13s. 9d., the minimum wage for girls engaged in girls' work. A well-known biscuit factory, is employing girls to replace men at 15s. per week.

These are only a few instances out of many, but they are quite enough to prove the serious position that has to be considered.

We all know "business is business," and firms are out first and foremost for profits and dividends. If they can increase profits by keeping on cheap labour, be it woman or boy, they are assuredly going to do so.

What are women going to do about it? A great responsibility rests with them, and they have an opportunity that they are not likely to get again in their lifetime.

The clamour for more and more munition workers goes on, one firm is said to be taking on 5,000 more girls, and so long as the War lasts, woman's and girl's labour will be in demand. Because the demand for woman's labour is so great, because employers cannot do without the women, it is up to them to say they will not blackleg the men. Women can do now what they have not been able to do before, they can bargain for the best price for their labour—and labour is all the worker can have to sell. Women must organise, get strong in their Unions, and if they apply to the "National Federation of Women Workers," it will help them and show them how to set about it. What they can't do by themselves they can do together, and they must demand a minimum wage—a minimum in accordance with the high food prices—for you can no more separate the question of wages and prices than you can the idea of lamb and mint sauce, or of Liberal promises and pie crust. Women must demand a living wage, which will set a decent standard wage for women and not lower men's standard.

In joining a Union, men and women are working not only for the betterment of their own conditions, but for the uplifting of Humanity.

DEPUTATION ELECTED BY PORTMAN ROOMS' MEETING

To lay the Resolutions before Mr. McKenna:—

SYLVIA PANKHURST, C. DRAKE, C. DESPARD, } *E.L.F.S.*
EVELYN SHARP, *United Suffragists.*
L. LEIGH ROTHWELL, *Organiser of the National Federation of Women's Trade Unions.*
GRACE NEAL, *Domestic Workers' Union.*
ROBERT WILLIAMS, *Transport Workers' Federation.*
T. E. NAYLOR, *Secretary of Compositors' Union.*
W. DEVANEY, *Dockers' Union.*
TOM HOARE, *Gas Workers.*
GEORGE LANSBURY, JOHN SCURR, } *Herald League.*
E. C. FAIRCHILD, *B.S.P.*

THE MUNITIONS ACT.

In Glasgow, two apprentice platers charged their employers, James Fullerton & Co., Shipbuilders, Paisley, with delaying to give them transfer licences, and, therefore, making it impossible for them to get work in another munition factory. One of the men said he left his work because he was not being paid the usual price for the job. He was told he could not restart until after Paisley Fair. He got work in another yard, where he was dismissed after four days, on account of a complaint by Messrs. Fullerton that he had left them without permission. He offered to restart, but was refused.

Although the Court admitted that the men had been ill-used, it decided that because they had left of their own accord, a "transfer must be refused." Workers—don't you see now that the Munitions Act contains no justice for *you?*

Twenty-eight "holders-on" in the employ of a Renfrew firm of shipbuilders were charged before the Munitions' Tribunal at Glasgow with taking part in a strike. All the men, who pleaded "Not guilty," were fined 5s. or in default five days' imprisonment. It was stated that the men struck work because a request they made for an increase of wages on a special kind of work was refused.

These men have evidently observed that Government promises of arbitration are constantly being broken.

We understand that notices are to be posted in all Controlled Establishments informing the employees that such establishments are Controlled. The Naval and Military authorities, however, consider it undesirable to publish in a collected form names and addresses of Controlled Establishments, as all are engaged on munition work. There are already 345 "Controlled Establishments," in which employers' profits are "limited" in a shadowy way, and Trade Union rules suspended.

We shall watch for the "limiting" of these profits with interest.

The Fishguard-Rosslare service was stopped as the result of a strike among seamen and firemen, who demanded an increase of 5s. per week. A number of Irish soldiers on three days' leave from France were unable to cross to their homes. We are told that public feeling condemned the men, but we condemn the Government that refuses to keep down the cost of living.

The Amalgamated Society of Co-operative Employees has drawn up the following conditions under which they are willing that women shall be taken on in men's places during the war.

Substitution must be by joint agreement between the union and the employing co-operative society.

Wages and conditions for women must be individually the same as those sanctioned by the union for men;

Women substituted for men must, unless they are already trade unionists, immediately join the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees, and membership of a trade union organisation must be the condition of their employment for their temporary service.

The union also requires steps to be taken to secure the due observance of labour and public health laws by societies employing women in men's places.

Send 4s. 4d. to become a Subscriber to the "WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT."

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

In spite of the heavy rain and the change of place at a day's notice, the meeting on Sunday at the Portman Rooms was crowded. Many thanks to all who helped to make the Demonstration a success. A good poster parade was held on Saturday.

Although one Demonstration is over, we must not let the work slow down; we should especially keep up the sale of *Dreadnoughts!* We must start working for the next Demonstration now!

Don't forget the club on Mondays and Fridays. Come and bring friends. Miss Gatward and others often kindly play the piano; will anyone else volunteer? It is very hard work for one person to play all the evening, and helpers are much wanted.

Dreadnought sales, week ending Aug. 21st—508. Miss Marks 115, Miss O'Brien 91, Mrs. Bellyse 56, Mr. & Mrs. Payne 53, Mrs. Crabb 51, Miss Bennett 51, Mrs. Parrall 20.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Organiser: MRS. DRAKE.

Mrs. Walshe gave a very interesting address at our branch meeting on Tuesday, 10th. Very good open-air meetings have been held through the week, and our usual indoor meeting on Friday.

The Demonstration was a great success. The South West Ham and Poplar members turned up splendidly in spite of the rain, which made the processions start later, and they are to be congratulated. The men were very good, and one feels sure they enjoyed assisting. Many thanks to those who carried banners, collected, and sold papers. The best thing about this, is that it was done with such good spirit!

Members are reminded that the club is open from 8 to 10 on Wednesday evening, and we shall be pleased to welcome their friends. We are still in need of subscriptions for the piano and shall welcome the same to save the Secretary from being worried too much. Mrs. Connell is thanked for 2s. subscription towards piano.

Collections—Mrs. Bird 7s. 0½d., Mrs. Drake 12s. 7½d., Mrs. Lambert (at Demonstration) 11s. 3½d.

Dreadnought Poster fund—Mrs. Scurr 2s. 6d., Mrs. Schlette 6d., Mrs. Giles 6d., A friend 6d.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending August 15th—281. The sales are not all in yet. Miss L. Bertram sold 60 last week instead of the 24 put to her name. Distributed—1,000.

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

We were pleased to see so many Hackney members in the procession last Sunday. Thanks to those who helped in distributing bills, and in supporting the open-air meetings.

Seven visitors to our meeting in the office last Thursday, took membership cards, which we hope will be returned, signed, next week.

Mrs. Fix is giving very useful help in looking after the newsagents, and Miss Bennett has kindly promised to bring the papers to Hackney every week during the month of August. Many thanks to them.

We want more help in canvassing. On Monday and Tuesday afternoon, a party will start from Dalston Lane at 2 p.m. Please do your best to spare one or both afternoons. Any other offers of help will be most gratefully accepted.

Please pay all money for *Dreadnoughs* to Miss Bennett during the next two weeks.

Papers sold—204. Distributed—150. Collected 2s. 6d.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

On Monday, the "Peacock" meeting was postponed till Tuesday, when Miss Manicom addressed the meeting. All open-air meetings have been well attended, and all members are thanked who have so ably helped. On Thursday, Mrs. Schlette spoke and Miss Beamish took the chair; and on Friday, at Beckton Road, Mrs. Mears collected for Milk fund, when Miss Manicom addressed the meeting.

It was especially plucky of the Canning Town women who faced Sunday's storm, as they had to start when the weather showed no sign of clearing.

Now members, more subscriptions are needed, so please pay up promptly.

Helen Ring Robinson, Senate Chamber, State of Colorado, Denver, writes:—"Through the courtesy of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, that vivid sheet is coming to my address, and is a source of very genuine interest to me; it is little—but it flames."

A year's DREADNOUGHT costs 4s. 4d. by post, 2s. 2d. from Newsagents.

Left in Portman Rooms (Ladies' Room), on Sunday, a small, green Leather Bag, with spectacles, purse and keys. Will finder please return to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

TO LET.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Room; suit young lady or gentleman. Terms moderate.—"Box 277," this office.

EAST LONDON PRICES.

The following is a comparison of prices one year ago and now:—

	1914 s.	1914 d.	1915 s.	1915 d.
Tea (lb.)	1	4	2	0
Sugar (lb.) ...	0	1¾	0	3½
Butter (lb.) ...	1	0	1	4
Bread (loaf) ...	0	2½	0	4
Margarine (lb.)...	0	6	0	8
Rice (lb.)	0	1½	0	3
Bacon (lb.) ...	0	10	1	4
Meat (lb.)	0	4	0	9
Cheese (lb.) ...	0	7½	1	0
Flour (qtn.) ...	0	3½	0	4¾
Jam (lb.)	0	2½	0	4
Tinned Meat (lb.)	0	8	1	0
Coals (cwt.) ...	1	2	1	10
	7	5½	11	6½

Gas,. rent, coke, clothing, leather boots, etc., have gone up enormously, and nobody is getting the benefit—only profitmongers.

Readers who find these prices are not exactly what they are paying should remember that prices vary in different districts.

Parents with a family of four children require:—

	1914 s.	1914 d.	1915 s.	1915 d.
½ lb. Tea	0	8	1	0
2 lbs. Sugar ...	0	3½	0	7
1 lb. Butter ...	1	0	1	4
14 Loaves	2	11	4	8
1 lb. Rice	0	1½	0	3
1 lb. Bacon ...	0	10	1	4
6 lbs. Meat ...	2	0	4	6
2 qtns. Flour ...	0	7	0	9½
2 lbs. Jam	0	5	0	8
1 cwt. Coals ...	1	2	1	10
	10	0	16	11½

Vegetables, fish, rent, gas, milk, boots, insurance, clothing, are not included. It is easy to see that the future generation will have to pay for this, as the mothers bearing children generally go short of food, so that the bread-winner may be fed. Next to the mother it is the children who suffer most. C. DRAKE.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

Heavy rises in the price of beef are reported in the records of the London Central Markets: compared with July last year there is an increase of 43·5 per cent. in fresh beef, and 74·0 per cent. in imported beef.

The Press reports that: "The supplies, although light, were, on the whole, equal to the demand. The departmental notice to eat less meat is apparently having effect, and logically should make for a fall in prices."

Mr. Asquith sometime ago gave as a reason for not nationalising the food food supply, that the people could not be suffering from high prices, as the consumption of meat by the nation as a whole had not gone down! This argument was valueless, because everyone knows that the workmen who man the army certainly never got in peace times, anything approaching the army allowance of 1 lb. of meat a day.

But now that less meat is being eaten by the nation as a whole, although the soldiers eat as much, it is clear that thousands of people are going short of necessary food. It is not only meat that they are going short of, for the price of everything has gone up.

SCANDALOUS NEGLECT!

Carelessness of the Poplar Council.

For a long time past the houses in many streets in Poplar have been liable to flooding during heavy rains, because the main drain there is not large enough. The trouble has been allowed to go on growing, and is now acute.

On Wednesday, August 11th, Mrs. Barclay, who lives in Bygrove Street, Poplar, suddenly saw the manhole in her back yard burst up by the liquid sewage, as though an explosion were taking place. The sewage continued to well up, filling the yard and coming in under the doors, until it was two feet deep in her kitchen and parlour. Carpets, mats, oilcloth, furniture, shoes and clothing were destroyed, and the place was filled with an awful stench. At the same time the water was also rising in the road in front, and the floods from the back and front met in her house.

Mrs. Barclay hurried to the Town Hall and the Public Health Offices, and eventually a sewage cart was sent round, and the greater part of the sewage that polluted her house and yard was taken away in buckets. But the lower rooms of the house were still coated with filth, and the appalling smell remained.

The neighbouring houses in Bygrove Street and other streets were also flooded, and many dead rats were floating about in the sewage that rose in the people's yards.

On Sunday, August 15th, flooding again took place, the wet filth finding its way into the houses just as the families were sitting down to their midday meal.

We want to know—

(1) What steps will be taken to prevent this scandalous state of affairs from continuing?

(2) What compensation is to be paid to those whose homes have been polluted?

The people whose homes have been flooded are in grave danger of contracting serious illness, both from the damp and from the filth that has come into their homes.

The Borough Council has been cruelly careless in allowing the evil to grow to this point. If the Mayor, or one of the Councillors had been obliged to live in Bygrove Street and neighbourhood the matter would have been attended to before now!

The correspondent of *L'Information* has been greatly struck by the fact that England is working as if the War were to last five years. Her new workshops are not makeshifts, but solid constructions designed to last for years.

Yet schemes for housing the people are being left over till after the War—strange how short-sighted Governments can be!

It was stated in a case at Old Street recently that a dock labourer earning 25s. a week, his wife and six children, the youngest being eleven months old, lived in one room. The case is to be brought to the notice of the sanitary authorities.

What have the "sanitary authorities" to do with paying a *living* wage?

The report of the Medical Research Committee, concerning phthisis, shows that during the 12 months of the war, consumption has cost the country as many lives as the war itself. "The lives lost were largely of those in youth or budding man or womanhood, and statisticians said that at least 40 % could have been saved." When the usual grant for the prevention of this disease was being discussed in Parliament last month, Sir J. D. Rees referred to it as a luxury, and the Treasury has refused to consent to expenditure by the Metropolitan Asylums Board *on three new sanatoria for consumptives.*

FROM A SWEDISH FRIEND.

A leader of Swedish women writes:—

I read your paper, every word in it; and follow your hard work with interest and sympathy. I wish I could help to save your poor babies.

To let the children die for want of food and care, and keep the women at munition business is man's political wisdom!

I have read of the low wages and the long hours in munition factories—it is so revolting. Dare we hope for better conditions after the war? Oh, this horrible war! Will it teach men to be human beings and act like sane people? We have a party—or rather a small (very small) section of a party—which cries for taking part in the war against Russia, but the opinion generally is for peace

On June 27th, we women had our "Peace Sunday" all over the country—339 meetings. We had three in Gothenburg. I spoke in our largest Park to 3,000 women, and a friend of mine spoke to 5,000, who adopted a resolution for a near and lasting peace. The resolution has been adopted by nearly 100,000 women in Sweden. It is said that our German Queen does not like our protests against war—then it is time to teach her and we will do our very best to that end!

We too feel the consequences of war in lack of work and higher prices of food. We too try to take care of children. A newspaper here in Gothenburg got people to give 10 kr. each for sending a child into the country, and at the same time asked for hospitality. We got 10,000 kr. in a few days, and a great many good homes.

We have sent 900 children to the country on this sum and arranged three milk stations where 150 children get milk and bread every day. I should like to be in England just now to help you in your work—your children want it so much more than ours, though God knows here are want and suffering enough.

Your Carlyle says somewhere, that it is the eternal privilege of fools to be governed by the same. Are not men fools? Killing, destroying, and ruining the world, whist women the mothers of the race, are caring for life, for prosperity, for civilisation.

My best wishes,

Yours, FRIGGA CARLBERG.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL PROPAGANDA.—Mrs. J. A. Garner 5.0, Miss W. A. Young 2.6. Collections Bow Women's Hall 4.1½, Poplar Women's Hall 1.6.

DEMONSTRATION EXPENSES. — Misses Brown 7.6, R. J. Darley, Esq. 5.0, Miss M. Booth Scott 5.0, Miss Ethel Gore-Browne 5.0, M.C.R. per G.C. 5.0, Miss E. K. Russell, 2.9, Miss M. Fox 2.6, Miss F. E. Marsden 2.6, Herbert Burrows, Esq. 2.6, "A Friend" 2.0, "A well-wisher" 2.0, Mrs. Rees 2.0, M. Consoly, Esq. 1.6, Mr. Pittiendrigh 1.0, Miss E. M. Dale Glossop 1.0. Collection—Portman Rooms 11.4.10.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Poplar, per Mrs. Drake 6.6.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—H. Gardner, Esq. 10.0.0, Miss H. Moore 10.0.0, Miss L. Wheeler 5.5.0, Mrs. C. J. Wright 5.0.0, Mrs. Hardy 5.0.0, Mrs. E. S. Lawlie Johnstone 5.0.0, Mrs. R. C. Atkinson 5.0.0, Mrs. Noble 5.0.0, Mrs. M. G. McLeod 5.0.0, Arthur G. Watson, Esq. 5.0.0, Mrs. E. A. H. Douglas Hamilton 5.0.0, Mrs. C. M. Molle 3.3.0, L. A. Harrison, Esq. 3.0.0, Major C. Bishop 3.0.0, Hon. Mrs. Denison 2.2.0, L. J. Chomley, Esq. 2.2.0, Dr. A. Lattey 2.2.0, Misses Collier (monthly) 2.0.0, Rev. E. D. Stone 2.0.0, Mrs. Elworthy 2.0.0, Mrs. C. Russell 2.0.0, Hon. Mrs. Halford 2.0.0, Mrs. Walter Cohen 2.0.0, Miss A. L. Bolton 2.0.0, Tool Room, etc.—L.S.A., 1.16.1, Dr. Graham Cobb 1.10.0, Mrs. E. M. Renny 1.1.0, Mrs. Seymour Redmayne 1.1.0, Miss F. M. C. McNeill 1.1.0, Mrs. F. Jones 1.1.0, Miss N. E. Roberts 1.1.0, Mrs. L. Turner 1.1.0, C. J. K. Roberts, Esq. 1.1.0, Misses Stevens 1.1.0, Miss B. E. Ball 1.1.0, Miss J. M. Jones 1.1.0, "M.G." 1.0.0, Mrs. H. S. Luscomb 1.0.0, Mrs. K. H. Coward 1.0.0, Mrs. A. Pearce 1.0.0, Col. A. L. Lane 1.0.0, Miss Kelson Brown 1.0.0, F. L. Norris, Esq. 1.0.0, N. Roberts, Esq. 1.0.0, per Nurse Hooton 1.0.0, E. Patchell, Esq. 1.0.0, Mrs. H. Boyle 1.0.0, Mrs Seymour 1.0.0, Mrs. Spencer Smith 1.0.0, Mrs. C. Hall 1.0.0, W. de Garis Davies 1.0.0, Miss Whelan 12.3, T. Stenhouse, Esq. 11.6, E. Straker, Esq. 10.6, Miss O. L. Cobb 10.0, Mrs. Bevan (monthly) 10.0, A. Chester, Esq. 10.0, Miss E. Lowy and brother 10.0, Mrs. Burton 10.0, Rev. B. H. B. Attlee 10.0, A. M. Curtis Esq. 10.0, Col. Shaw 10.0, Mrs. E. J. Condy 10.0, R. Rawlinson, Esq. 10.0, Miss G. Turner 10.0, Mrs. Turton 10.0, Hon. Mrs. W. Portman 10.0, J. Wilson Gilbert, Esq. 10.0, Miss A. E. Farman 10.0, Miss W. Stevens 10.0, Mrs. Farringer 10.0, Rev. C. H. B. Woodd 10.0, Mrs. F. A. Zangley 10.0, Mrs. E. Holmes 10.0, Mrs. G. F. Says 10.0, H. J. Allen. Esq. 10.0, Miss E. Price 10.0, Mrs. R. C. Corbett 10.0, Mrs. Day Lewis 10.0, Mrs. A. Addams-Williams 10.0, Employees of Messrs. Ross, Ltd. per Mrs. Young 6.0, Miss E. M. Morgan 5.0, Mrs. C. Hartland 5.0, Mrs. E. Hardy 5.0, P. C. Harding, Esq. 5.0, Mrs. Rivington 5.0, Miss V. Martin 5.0, Miss E. Beardsell 5.0, Mrs. Robertson Mackenzie 5.0, Miss E. Butler 5.0, Mrs. D. Mockford 5.0, Miss L. Singtow 5.0, Miss Staley 5.0, Miss Neville 5.0, F.H. 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (2.6 weekly) 5.0, Mr. Stiebel 4.6, "Cuckoo" 4.6, Miss A. Farmer 4.6, Mrs. Powles (1.0 weekly) 4.0, Miss H. Armes 4.0, Miss M. MacGregor 4.0, Miss Udney 3.8, West Adams 3.6, Mrs. C. Cole 3.0, Mrs. Wheatcroft 2.7, H. O. Griffith, Esq. 2.6, per Miss G. Titford, 2.6, S. F. Hockey, Esq. 2.6, Mrs. Edkins 2.6, Hon. Mrs. Hobart-Hampden 2.6, Miss F. E. Smith 2.6, Miss E. A. Burden 2.6, Miss R. Arnold 2.6, Anon (Harrogate) 2.6, Anon 2.0, Miss I. Jones 2.0 (weekly), Two *Herald* readers 2.0. G. Rayner, Esq. 2.0, A. Sharrock, Esq. 2.0, Anon—Cromer 0.6.

COLLECTIONS—At Portman Rooms 2.17.2½, Mrs. Crabb 1.2.11, Miss Bennett 18.0½, Miss Mackay 12.11½, Mrs. Savoy 10.3½, Mrs. Drake 9.7½, Mrs. Mantle 8.8, Miss Burgess 7.1½, Mrs. Bieber 7.0½, Miss Mayell 6.2, Miss J. Brown 1.8½, Miss E. Brown 1.6½, Teddy 1.4½.

CLOTHING, ETC.—Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Mrs. Simon, Mrs. Marie Turner, Miss W. A. Judd, Mrs. Vere Benson, Mrs. H. Basil Harrison, Mrs. Edith Sargant, Mrs. Charles E. Freeman, Anon, Mrs. Hanebachs, Miss Beck, Mrs. F. H. Sutton, Mrs. McAnally, Anon, Mrs. Muntz, Miss Margaret Ryder, Mrs. A. E. Bond, Baby Lovers' Club, Mrs. H. Arush, Miss Frisby, Mrs. Paulson, Mrs. F. A. Langley, Miss F. Southby, Mrs. F. H. Sutton, Anon, Mrs. Richardson-Kuhlmann, Mrs. Jenny Simonis, Anon, Miss A. Matthews, Anon, Mrs. Cholmeley.

FOOD FOR CRECHE.—The Courier War Food Fund, Queensland.

TOMATOES.—Teddy (the Flower Seller).

GROCERIES.—Miss Batson.

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